

NEW BRITISH TREATY WITH THE JAPANESE

Following is the text of the revised Anglo-Japanese agreement:

Preamble.

The government of Japan and the government of Great Britain, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the 12th of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions;

Article I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, whenever arising, on the part of any power or powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interest mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

Arbitration Made Possible.

Article IV.—Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

Article V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article IV.—The present agreement

shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

British Press Commens.

LONDON, July 15.—Editorial views of the London morning papers on the modified Anglo-Japanese alliance are colored by their attitude toward the Anglo-American arbitration project. The Morning Post, which opposes the latter, subjects the revised treaty to severe criticism.

It points out in regard to the fourth article of the revised treaty that when a third power proposes to attack either of the allies its first step would be to make an arbitration treaty with the other ally. The same procedure could equally be employed if either ally desired to evade its obligations, and in either case an arbitration treaty made in such circumstances would be an act of bad faith. The Post, at the same time, professes disbelief in the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan, and advocates the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between those countries.

Cause for Congratulations.

The Chronicle, on the other hand, sees cause for nothing but congratulations. It regards article 4 as the happiest possible augury, because it shows that Japan sees no reason for contemplating anything but the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States.

The Times, in an editorial, is confident that, though some chauvinists may regard the new treaty with Japan with disfavor, the great mass of people in the British empire, in the United States and Japan will rejoice that the great bulwark of peace in the Far East has been confirmed, strengthened and extended.

Not often, says the Times, does the signature of any treaty bring assurance of peace to so large a part of civilized mankind.

Alliance Never Popular.

The other papers, while expressing doubt as to the advisability of the prolongation of the alliance, which has never been really popular here, agree in congratulating the government on the removal of the spectral danger of Great Britain becoming involved in a quarrel with the United States, and regards the treaty as paving the way to the conclusion of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

The foreign office publishes the notes exchanged between Great Britain and Japan prolonging for two years article 5 of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty of 1894. In these notes it is agreed to continue the most favored nation treatment between Japan and Canada as regards

WOODROW WILSON NOW COMING IN FOR DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM

NEW YORK, July 14.—Of all the Republican Presidents with whom the present generation of Democratic leaders was brought into close relations, McKinley gained the greatest admiration, securing from them something like personal affection. These tributes from party opponents were, in part, due to the personal qualities of McKinley; in part to the wonderful act which he displayed in his relations with members of Congress, and in part to a kindness of disposition which in no manner impaired his quality of firmness. Recently there has been much comparison, so far as personal attributes are concerned, between McKinley and Oscar W. Underwood, the leader of the Democratic majority of the present House of Representatives. And it has been observed that since the return of Governor Woodrow Wilson from that somewhat peculiar lecturing tour which he made recently, and which embraced much the greater part of the United States, the disposition seriously to criticize, or reasonably to analyze, his temperamental and intellectual qualifications for the Presidency has become very strong.

The comments that are made are critical, but not unkindly. Democratic leaders say—if they are accurately reported—that Governor Wilson has revealed himself to be not of the temperamental quality which is so desirable for a chief executive of the United States. His disposition is to drive rather than to persuade; to command, instead of counseling as a leader should counsel. In the next place, word comes from Washington that the Democratic leadership of the lower House of Congress, which is now recognized as far superior to the party leadership of the federal Senate, is persuaded that Governor Wilson talks too much. Those are the exact words which one of the ablest of the Democratic leaders is reported to have spoken recently when Governor Wilson was under discussion. It is thought that the governor's appeals are made chiefly to the unthinking. He has made himself very popular with a certain radical element which is not entirely confined to the Democratic party. Now it has been said that a demagogue, pure and simple, a man who has made no study of American institutions, and has had no knowledge of the slow but steady growth of the representative form of government provided for in the Federal Constitution, and who has a career to make, may be excused for accepting and proclaiming some radical propositions. But Governor Wilson has been a profound student, both of American political history and of the Constitution and its interpretation by the Supreme Court. Therefore, he cannot plead ignorance when proclaiming some of his very radical views, and he must know that in proclaiming them he is running counter to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

This agreement is the result of Premier Laurier's request at the Imperial conference for independent treatment of the dominions in the renewal of commercial treaties.

cratic party, as those have been adopted since the time of Jefferson. Governor Wilson is regarded now by Democratic leaders as a man of very acute intellectual powers, but not very broad vision. He is spoken of by them as of the type which produces the real boss, although in his case, and in the case of others like him, this power is cloaked by the pretense of leadership. Able Democrats fear that were Governor Wilson to be nominated for President upon a platform which embodies most of his radical ideas, and were Mr. Taft to be renominated, the Democracy would be as certainly doomed to defeat as it was in the Presidential canvass of 1908, because that large number of conservative Democrats who aid in making up the balance of political power would be tempted to support Taft rather than Wilson.

Underwood as a Candidate.

It is a fact that the Democratic leaders at Washington, and, we learn, in this city, are now considering whether the most available candidate for the Democracy is not Oscar W. Underwood. Already the first tentative preparations for an organization which will have the nomination of Mr. Underwood in view have been made. The reasons given for the presumed availability of Mr. Underwood are of a kind which should especially interest Republicans.

First of all, it is said that one of the reasons why it has been presumed that the Democracy of the South would be disposed strongly to support the nomination of Governor Woodrow Wilson is the fact that Wilson is of Southern birth. If he were nominated he would be the first Southern man since the outbreak of the Civil War to be named for the Presidency by either party. That sentimental appeal, however, while it is believed, be made with greater effect if it were utilized in support of the nomination of Mr. Underwood. He is a Southern man, in the sense that he is a native of Louisville, Ky. He, however, differs from Governor Wilson in the fact that, except for a brief time at Atlanta, Ga., when he was practicing law, Wilson's entire life has been spent in the North, and, until recently, as a teacher. Mr. Underwood has been all his life a citizen of the South, having been for nearly thirty years a lawyer at Birmingham, Ala.

His Qualities as a Leader.

The sentimental appeal, however, does not carry as great a weight with the Democratic leaders as do certain intellectual and temperamental qualities. It is now said of Mr. Underwood that, in these respects, he more nearly approaches the now historic ideal established by McKinley than any other man now in public life. Mr. Underwood has distinguished himself, possibly, above all of his colleagues in the House by his great gift of tact. No man not possessing this gift could have acquired the leadership of the majority party in the lower House of Congress, or, if he had been able to secure that leadership, would have been able to make it avail greatly. The able Democratic public men now frankly say that the mastery manner

in which the Democratic majority in the lower House of Congress has been guided, the unexpectedly good record which it has made, the wisdom which it has shown and the real statesmanship, from the Democratic viewpoint, which has characterized this special session are, in great measure, due to the leadership of Mr. Underwood.

In the second place, Underwood, like McKinley, has gained a profound knowledge of both the methods of the House and of the individual qualities which distinguish each member and which were recognized by McKinley in such manner that he, more than any President since Civil War days, was able to appeal successfully to Democrats. It was this gift which enabled McKinley to secure what no other executive in all the history of Democracy was ever able to gain, and, in fact, no ruler under a limited monarchy—namely, an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to be expended in the discretion of the President and for purposes of which he was to be the sole judge. That grant was made to McKinley in the winter of 1898, and it could not have been made had not the Democracy supported it.

SPEAKS NINE WORDS BESIDES "BOW-WOW!"

They have a dog in Germany who can talk. His name is Don and he belongs to Miss Ebers, daughter of Hermann Ebers, a royal gamekeeper.

Don's vocabulary at present is not very extensive. It is said to consist of but nine words, but there is no reason why it cannot be amplified. The gifted animal can now say "Don," "Haben" (have), "Ruhe" (quiet), "Hunger" (hunger), "Ebers," "Haberland" (which is the name of his mistress's fiancé), "Gut" (good), "Schlecht" (bad) and "Mehr" (more).

His ability to speak was discovered quite accidentally. He was begging at the table. His mistress asked him in German what he would have, and he answered "Haben" (have). He was then taught the other words.

The dog has been examined by scientific men, and they have found that he can really articulate. "Sing-

ing" dogs which can modulate their yelp so as to conform to given notes are by no means uncommon, but Don is the first member of the canine world to articulate clearly.

Indeed, apart from parrots, it is doubtful whether any other animal at all has ever been able to equal Don's achievements. Professor Garner, who spent months in the jungle in order to familiarize himself with the speech employed by monkeys that he might be the better able to teach them our form of speech, has had no little success with his pet Simian, Susie, but she has still a lot to learn before she can speak upon the same platform as Don.

Don has already been introduced to the public in the zoo at Hamburg by the director, Professor Vosseler. At the present time he is exhibiting his skill at the Berlin Winter Garden.

TOUCHING THE RIGHT SPOT.

Bishop Codman of Maine is noted for his pupil eloquence, and hence it was not unnatural for a Portland clergyman to address this question to him recently:

"Now that the hot weather is upon us, my dear bishop, I find that a good many members of my congregation are inclined to—er—doze during the sermon. What remedy do you advise in this matter?"

Bishop Codman, with a faint smile, replied:

"When I first commenced preaching I devoted a good deal of thought to the problem you propound. I will tell you the course I decided on. I gave the sexton strict orders that whenever he saw any one asleep in my congregation he should immediately step forward and wake up the preacher."

In the German system of national education English is to supplant Greek, which has hitherto been obligatory in the German "gymnasias."

Sachs' great clearance sale begins Tuesday morning.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

OF HONOLULU, HAWAII,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1911.

| ASSETS. | LIABILITIES. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Loans, Discounts and | Capital Paid Up.....\$ 600,000.00 |
| Overdrafts | Surplus and Profits..... 563,174.35 |
| Bonds | Pension Fund |
| Bank Premises and Fix- | Deposits |
| tures | Letters of Credit Out- |
| Real Estate | standing |
| Customers' Liabilities un- | Dividends Uncalled for.. |
| der Letters of Credit.. | |
| Cash and Due from Banks | |
| Other Assets | |
| \$5,383,186.48 | \$5,383,186.48 |

I, F. B. DAMON, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. B. DAMON, Cashier.

Examined and found correct:

J. A. McCANDLESS,
R. A. COOKE,
C. H. ATHERTON,

Directors.

H. H. WALKER,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1911.

J. D. MARQUES,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, T. H.
July 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, 29.

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